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HISTORY *392*  
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OF THE

CITY OF KINGSTON,

BY

W. GEO. DRAPER, Esq., M. A.,  
'''

Law Lecturer at Queen's College,

KINGSTON, C. W.

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1862.

1862 17

TO

Overton S. Gildersleeve, Esq.,

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

PERMIT ME,

WITH MUCH RESPECT,

TO DEDICATE THIS BROCHURE

ON THE

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON,

TO YOU,

ITS CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

YOURS TRULY,

W. GEO. DRAPER.

JUNE, 1862.





## HISTORY OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

It is now nearly two hundred years ago since M. Talon, the Intendant General of New France, as it was called, wrote to Louis XIV., October, 1670, drawing His Majesty's attention to the fact that the Beaver trade of Canada, then the principal trade of the country, was being diverted from the French at Montreal, to the English at Manatte, (Manhattan), (New York), and Orange, (Albany), and that the best plan for preventing this, and keeping the trade entirely to the French, was to establish two posts, one on the north and the other on the south side of Lake Ontario, and to build a small vessel in the shape of a galley to move with sails and oars to trade from one to the other, so as to intercept the Indians en route for the English settlements. The information then had of Lake Ontario and the surrounding country was excessively meagre, for but few white men had ever visited it. However, it seems that M. Talon's information was tolerably correct, as he refers to the discoveries of Messrs. D'Olier and Galince, Priests of St. Sulpice, Missionaries at Montreal, who had travelled all over Lake Ontario and furnished him with a map of their route.

The evil which M. Talon designed to counteract continuing to increase, M. de Courcelles, then Governor of Canada, determined himself next year to visit Lake Ontario in person, to prove to the Iroquois that they were not out of his reach, and accordingly left Montreal for that purpose on the 2nd June, 1671, and arrived at the mouth of Lake Ontario,\* which is described "to appear as an open sea without bounds." The Governor did nothing particular except to send messages to a few Missionaries then residing among the Indians; but the following re-

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\* Ontario means Great Lake, from Huron, Iontare Lake; and Io, great. *Paris documents*, p. 83.

mark in the memoir from which this information is extracted, proves that the place where he landed was the spot now occupied by the City of Kingston. It is as follows:—  
“The Governor remarked at this place a stream, bordered by fine land, where there is sufficient water to float a large bark. This remark will be of use, perhaps, hereafter.” The writer little dreamed how much indeed.

The actual establishment of a fort on the banks of the Cataraqui, did not in reality, take place until two years subsequently, when the Count de Frontenac determined to take active measures to prevent the encroachments of the Iroquois, by building a fort at the mouth of Lake Ontario. It was on the 29th June, 1673, that he left Montreal with his expedition, and on the 12th July, 1673, he arrived at his destination. The expedition was a vast one for those days, consisting of no less than one hundred and twenty canoes, two batteaux and 400 men. The following description of the entrance of Count de Frontenac into the River Cataraqui, may not be uninteresting here; it is extracted from a journal of his voyage to Lake Ontario, and is as follows:—“12th, broke up camp very early in the morning, and having proceeded till 10 o’clock, halted three hours to eat and rest. On approaching the first opening of the Lake, the Count wished to proceed with more order than had been already done, and in line of battle. He accordingly arranged the whole fleet in this wise:—

“Four squadrons composing the vanguard, went in front and in one line. The two batteaux followed next. After these came Count de Frontenac at the head of all the canoes, of his guards, of his staff and of the volunteers attached to his person; having on his right the squadron from Three Rivers, and on his left those of the Hurons and Algonquins.

“Two other squadrons formed a third line, and composed the rear guard.

“This order of sailing had not been adhered to for more than half a league, when an Iroquois canoe was perceived coming with the Abbe D’Urfe, who having met the Indians above the River Katarakoui, (Cataraqui) and having notified them of the Count’s arrival, they were now advancing with the Captains of the Five Nations.

" They saluted the admiral, and paid their respects to him with evidence of much joy and confidence, testifying to him the obligation they were under to him for sparing them the trouble of going further, and for receiving their submissions at the River Katarakoui, which is a very suitable place to camp, as they were about signifying to him.

" After Count Frontenac had replied to their civilities, they preceded him as guides, and conducted him into a Bay about a cannon shot from the entrance, which forms one of the most beautiful and agreeable harbors in the world, capable of holding a hundred of the largest ships, with sufficient water at the mouth and in the harbor, with a mud bottom, and so sheltered from every wind that a cable is scarcely necessary for mooring."

On the 13th July, 1673, the fort was commenced, and on the 19th it was finished, and De Frontenac left on the 27th for Montreal, having laid the foundation of the future City of Kingston.

The news of Marquette & Joliet's discovery of the Mississippi in 1674, created intense excitement in Canada, especially as Joliet represented that "a person could go from Fort Frontenac in Lake Ontario in a bark to the Gulf of Mexico, there being only one carrying place half a league in length where Lake Ontario communicates with Lake Erie."

Fired with a desire to emulate these adventurers, the celebrated De La Salle petitioned Louis XIV., in 1674, for a grant of Fort Frontenac, four leagues of country along the border of Lake Frontenac, as it was then frequently called, the two Islands in front, and the interjacent Islands.

The following is a copy of his petition :—

**" MEMOIR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF FORT FRONTENAC.**

" The proposer, aware of the importance to the Colony of Canada of the establishment of Fort Frontenac, of which he was some time in command, and desiring to

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NOTE.—La Salle was under the impression at one time that a road to China might be discovered across the Continent of America by means of the St. Lawrence, and the Great Lakes which feed it. His preparations for the expedition were made about six or eight miles above Montreal, and the present Village of Lachine was christened by that name by some wags in ridicule of this notion.

employ his means and his life in the King's service, and for the augmentation of the country, offers to support it at his expense, and to reimburse its cost on the following conditions, to wit:

"That His Majesty be pleased to grant in Seigniority to the proposer the said Fort, four leagues of country along the border of Lake Frontenac, the two Islands in front named Ganounkouesnot and Kaouenesgo,\* and the inter-jacent Islets, with the same rights and privileges obtained hitherto by those who hold lands in the country in Seigniority, with the right of fishing in Lake Frontenac and the adjoining Rivers, to facilitate the support of the people of said Fort, together with the command of said place and of said Lake, under the orders and authority of His Majesty's Governor, Lieutenant General in the country; on which condition the proposer will be bound:

"1st.—To maintain the said Fort; to place it in a better state of defence; to keep a garrison there at least as numerous as that of Montreal, and as many as fifteen to twenty laborers during the two first years to clear and till the land; to provide it with necessary arms, artillery and ammunition, and that so long as the proposer will command there in His Majesty's name, and until some other persons be authorized to settle above the Long Sault of the River St. Lawrence, through which people pass to said Fort without being charged with similar expense, or to contribute to that which the proposer will be obliged to incur for the preservation of said Fort.

"2nd.—To repay Count de Frontenac, His Majesty's Governor and Lieutenant General in Canada, the expense he incurred for the establishment of said Fort, amounting to the sum of 12,000 to 13,000 livres, as proved by the statements thereof prepared.

"3rd.—To make grants of land to all those willing to settle there in the manner usual in the said country; to allow them the trade (*la traite*) when their settlements will be in the condition required by the Edicts and Regulations of the Sovereign Council of said country.

"4th.—To attract thither the greatest number possible of Indians; to grant them land for villages and tillage; to

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\* Probably Wolfe Island and Amherst Island.

teach them trades and to induce them to lead lives more conformable to ours, as the proposer had begun to do with some success when he commanded there.

“ 5th.—To build a church when there will be 100 persons; meanwhile to entertain one or two Recollet Friars to perform divine service, and administer the sacraments there.

“ 6th.—His Majesty accepting these proposals is very humbly supplicated to grant to the proposer letters of noblesse in consideration of the voyages and discoveries which he made in the country at his expense during the seven years he continually lived there, the services he rendered in the country, and those he will continue to render; and all the other letters necessary to serve him as titles possessory to said Seignory.”

In the succeeding year this petition was granted, and a Decree to that effect was issued by the King on the 13th May, 1675, and a patent of Nobility issued to La Salle, and Fort Frontenac with four leagues of the adjacent country was created a Seignior of Canada, and La Salle its first Seignior.

Below we give a copy of the Decree.

“ DECREE ACCEPTING THE PROPOSALS OF ROBERT  
CAVALIER DE LA SALLE.

COMPEIGNE, 13TH MAY, 1675.

“ The King having caused to be examined, in his Council, the proposals made by Robert Cavalier Sr. De La Salle, setting forth that if it should please His Majesty to grant him, his heirs, successors and assigns, the Fort called Frontenac, situate in New France, with four leagues of adjacent country, the Islands named Ganounkouesnot and Kaouenesgo, and the adjoining Islets, with the right of hunting and fishing on said lands, and in the Lake called Ontario or Frontenac, and circumjacent Rivers, the whole by title of Fief, Seignior and Justice, appeals from the Judges of which will be to the Lieutenant General of Quebec, and the Government of said Fort Frontenac, and letters of Noblesse, he would cause considerable property he possesses in this Kingdom to be transported to the said



country of New France, for the erection and establishment there of settlements, which may in the lapse of time contribute greatly to the augmentation of Colonies in said country. Said De La Salle offers to reimburse the sum of ten thousand livres, the amount expended for the construction of said Fort Frontenac, to keep in good order the said Fort and the Garrison necessary for the defence thereof, which cannot be less than that of the Fort of Montreal; to maintain twenty men during nine years for clearing the land which shall be conceded to him; and until he shall have a church built, to keep a Priest or Friar to perform divine service and administer the Sacraments; which expenses, &c., the said De La Salle will defray at his sole cost and charges, until there be established above the Long Sault called Garonouoy some individuals with similar grants to that he demands, in which case those who will have obtained said grants shall be bound to contribute to the said expenses in proportion to the lands which will be granted to them, and having heard the report of Sieur Colbert, Councillor of the King in His Royal Council, and Comptroller General of Finances, His Majesty in Council has accepted and does accept the said De La Salle's offers, hath in consequence granted to him the propriety of the said Fort called Frontenac, and four leagues of adjacent country, computing at two thousand *toises*\* each league, along the Lakes and Rivers above and below said Fort, and half a league or one thousand *toises* inland; the Islands named Ganounkouesnot and Kaouenesgo, and the adjacent Islands, with the right of hunting and fishing on said Lake Ontario and circumjacent Rivers; the whole by title of fief and in full Seigniorship and Justice; on condition, that he cause to be conveyed immediately to Canada all the effects he possesses in this Kingdom, which cannot be less than the sum of 10,000 livres in money or moveables; that he produce a certificate from Count de Frontenac, His Majesty's Lieutenant General in said country, reimburse the sum of 10,000 *livres* expended in the construction of said Fort; put and maintain it in a good state of defence; pay and support the Garrison necessary to defend it, which is to be equal at least to that of Montreal: likewise

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\* How much was a *toise* in 1675?

maintain twenty men during two years to clear the land, who shall not be otherwise employed during that time; cause a church to be erected within the first six years of his grant, and meanwhile to support a Priest or Friar for the administration of the Sacraments; also, induce the Indians to repair thither, give them settlements and form Villages there in society with the French, to whom he shall give part of said land to be cleared, all which shall be cleared and improved within the time and space of twenty years, to be computed from the next, 1676, otherwise His Majesty shall be at liberty, at the expiration of said time, to dispose of the lands which will not have been cleared or improved. His Majesty wills that appeals from the Judges (to be appointed by the said De La Salle within the limits of the said country conceded by His Majesty), be to the Lieutenant General of Quebec; and to that end His Majesty wills that all donatory and concessionary letters hereunto necessary, be issued to the said De La Salle, together with those for the government of said Fort Frontenac and letters of noblesse for him and his posterity."

From this document it will be perceived that Louis XIV., laid great stress on the clearing of the lands, and the settlement of the vicinity of Fort Frontenac, and from the tenor of the following license to discover the western part of New France, it may be gathered that considerable improvements had been made by La Salle between the years 1675 and 1678. Here follows the document in full:—

"Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre; to our dear and well-beloved Robert Cavalier Sieur De La Salle, Greeting:—We have favorably received the most humble petition presented to Us in your name, to permit you to endeavor to discover the western part of New France; and We have the more willingly assented to that proposal, as there is nothing we have more at heart than the discovery of that country, where there is a prospect of finding a way to penetrate as far as Mexico, the success of which, to our satisfaction and the advantage of Our subjects in that country, We have every reason to expect from the application you have exhibited in clearing the lands We granted you by the Arret of our Council of the 13th May, 1675, and letters patent of the same date, *in forming*

*settlements on said lands, and in placing Fort Frontenac, whereof we have granted you the Seigniori and Government, in a good state of defence.* These and other causes Us moving hereunto, We have permitted, and by these presents, signed by Our hand, do permit you to labor in the discovery of the western part of New France; and for the execution of this undertaking, to construct Forts in the places you may think necessary, whereof We will that you enjoy the same clauses and conditions as of Fort Frontenac according and conformably to our said Letters patent of the 13th May, 1675, which we have, as far as necessary, confirmed, and by these presents do confirm. We will that they be executed according to their form and tenor; on condition, nevertheless, that you complete this enterprise within five years, in default whereof, these presents shall be null and void; and that you do not carry on any trade with the savages called Outawacs, and others, who carry their Beavers and other peltries to Montreal; that you perform the whole at your expense and that of your associates, to whom we have granted as a privilege the trade in Cibola skins. We Command Count de Frontenac, Our Governor and Lieutenant General, and Sieur Duchesneau, Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance, and the officers composing the Sovereign Council in said country to aid in the execution of these presents: for such is our pleasure. Given at St. Germain en Laye, the twelfth day of May, 1678, and of our reign the 35th.

LOUIS,  
COLBERT."

Immediately on receipt of this Commission, La Salle, together with Father Hennepin and the Chevalier de Tonti, a brave officer who had lost an arm in the Sicilian Wars, (and after whom Amherst Island is to this day called Isle of Tanti), set sail from Rochelle on the 14th July, 1678, with thirty men, and arrived at Quebec about two months afterwards, and proceeded directly to Fort Frontenac, and on the 18th November of the same year, launched the first vessel that ever floated on the waters of Ontario, and started immediately afterwards on that voyage of discovery which has made his name so famous in the



world. With this, however, we have nothing to do. Our limits are properly confined to the history of Kingston, and La Salle and his adventures in discovering the Mississippi, are matters of history not to be treated of here. It is, however, material to state, that La Salle left the Sieur de la Forest in charge of the Fort. During La Salle's voyages, his discoveries created for him numerous enemies, amongst others M. De La Barre, the successor of De Frontenac in the Government of Canada, who actually sequestered Fort Frontenac and took possession of it, pretending amongst other things, that La Salle had abandoned it. This was in 1682.

In 1685, M. de Denonville was appointed Governor of Canada, and on his arrival proceeded to Fort Frontenac with about 2000 troops; a vast force in those days, and proving the importance attached to the maintenance of the Fort even then.

Nothing of importance, however, occurred at Frontenac until July, 1687, when the same Governor was guilty of an act of treachery which not only reflected eternal disgrace upon his name, but was the cause of embroiling Canada in a war with the Five Nation Indians. This was no less an act than inviting the Indians of the tribes called Ganneyouuses\* and Kentest† to the Fort to confer with him, and then seizing about 40 or 50 men, and about 80 women and children, and sending them prisoners to Montreal, whence they were forwarded to France.

In this year (1687), Fort Frontenac was besieged for a month by the Indians, but was not taken. Two years afterwards the Fort was blown up and abandoned by the French, who found it impossible to maintain the Fort at such a distance from Montreal, and consequently ordered it to be blown up. The Fort was then under the command of Sieur de Valrenne, and the order for its destruction was given by M. de Denonville, much to the disgust of M. de Frontenac, who succeeded him in the Government after the destruction of the Fort.

There were, at this time, three barks on the Lake,

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\*This tribe lived in the vicinity of Napanee, formerly called Ganneious.

†The Bay of Quinte probably derived its name from this tribe.

which were scuttled. Property to the extent of 20,000 crowns was left in the Fort.

The Fort was not rebuilt until August, 1695, when M. De Frontenac caused it to be re-established, and sent 700 men there for the purpose. This work was vigorously opposed by M. de Champigny, then Intendant, and the following joint letter of his and De Frontenac's, as to the utility or inutility of the Fort, is very curious.

“ MEMOIR CONCERNING FORT CATARACOUY.

“ *Reasons in support of its usefulness :*

I.

“In time of peace we shall be able to carry on Trade there with the Iroquois who hunt in the neighborhood, by which means we shall obtain peltries from them; and we shall be able to establish a Smith who would be also an Armorer there, to repair their hatchets and arms, and apply these advantages to the relief of the creditors of Mr. De La Salle, formerly proprietor of this post, to whom considerable sums are due.

II.

“In time of war our Indian Allies of the Far Country will make it their retreat, and will obtain their supplies there.

“ *Reasons showing its uselessness and expense :*

I.

“This trade will not be considerable in time of peace, because the Iroquois will, as much as possible, carry his peltries to the English, who give him more for them than the French.

“OBSERVATION.

“This trade in itself is in opposition to the principles on which the Colony must be governed. It is not proper to go to meet the Beaver, and nothing is so strongly forbidden by His Majesty's orders. The Beaver Trade can be beneficial only in so far as the Indians will bring the article into the Colony for the purpose of obtaining their necessities there in exchange.

II.

“They must go thirty to forty leagues out of their direct course to pass this fort in proceeding homeward from the enemy's territory, and large parties cannot obtain provisions there because there is too much difficulty in conveying any from Montreal merely from the Garrison.

## III.

" It will serve as an entrepot for provisions and stores necessary for the expeditions to be organized, and as a place of retreat for the French and Indians, either in going or returning, who will leave the Colony to attack the Iroquois, and for the reception of the sick and wounded on coming back from expeditions.

## III.

" If provisions are to be sent to this fort in advance, in order to be available for a large party, the same force would be required to go there as would be necessary if proceeding against the enemy, otherwise there would be no security for the stores. There is no more difficulty on leaving Montreal, to go direct to the country of the enemy who are on the South, than to go to this Fort which is at the North, Lake Ontario being between the two. The people who will go on this War will easily carry their necessaries for the campaign in the batteaux and canoes, and the entrepot which will be likewise the place of the retreat, ought to be at the point of debarkation, on the territory nearest the enemy, where it is absolutely necessary to construct a picket fort, which is the work of one day, for the safety of the batteaux, provisions and munitions during the overland march to the enemy's villages.

" How can Cataracouy serve as a retreat for the Indians and the French, being fifty leagues distant from the nearest of the enemy's villages, and separated by a great Lake which is almost always in agitation? Besides it takes scarcely more time and perhaps less to go down to Montreal than to cross to Fort Cataracouy, the River being very rapid.

" It is well to consider also in regard to the sick and wounded, that this fort is very unhealthy, eighty-seven men having died there in one year out of the hundred who composed the garrison. Let us add to this that the army which proceeds against the enemy being able to carry only what will

be necessary for its voyage, it will be requisite to organise a second from the Colony to this fort in order to revictual it. This is exposing the troops and settlers to destruction from the extraordinary fatigues of these voyages during which they are almost constantly in the water dragging the batteaux and canoes. The sowing and the harvest must also be abandoned.

## IV.

"It is a frontier post which keeps the enemy in check ; many detachments can be sent against them from it."

## IV.

"It is indeed a frontier post sixty leagues above Montreal, at the head of a small bay adjoining a swamp that poisons the garrison, without being on any River or Lake or pass ; it can be of no use except to protect itself, and whatever is within gunshot, the enemy being free to pass beyond that without any impediment ; for it would be sheer deception to try to persuade us that the garrison would go in pursuit, as it is impossible for it to go into the woods, and moreover imprudent to send into them ; for though there may appear but few of the enemy, there might be a great many of them ; and all things well considered, it is a garrison of fifty picked men who do nothing, and are as it were in a prison within four walls.

"The River thither is nothing but rapids, falls and cascades, which necessitates in many places the conveyance of everything over land. This renders the access to this place extremely difficult, and affords great facilities to the enemy to attack and destroy the detachments which will be sent thither, or else to take advantage of their being on the march, to fall on and devastate the Colony.

"If it has been re-established

without impediment from the enemy it is because he had no notice of it, and unless 1200 to 1500 men be sent there every year, to revictual it, it is impossible to be certain of reaching it, should the enemy be disposed to offer open opposition.

"How could it be possible to send so large and even a smaller detachment there, were news to arrive of an English expedition against the Colony. Our force is already too much scattered in the Indian country, Hudson's Bay, the Fisheries and Fort Chambly, without causing this new diversion which may leave the Colony almost unprotected.

"Besides, if we take into consideration the heavy expenses to be incurred for the support of that post, which will be seen by the statement annexed to this memoir, an infinite number of powerful reasons will be found therein to overturn entirely the designs which may be adduced in support of it, as it is wiser to abandon it a second time than to retain it and endanger the loss of the Colony.

"This 6th November, 1695.

CHAMPIGNY."

Monsieur de Champigny's remonstrances, however, produced no effect on De Frontenac, for as said before, he sent in 1695, 700 men to re-establish the Fort, which having accomplished, they returned to Montreal, leaving a garrison of 48 soldiers there, and subsequently in a letter from M. de Pontchartrain, dated Versailles, 28th April, 1697, De Frontenac had the satisfaction of learning that the King and His Minister approved of the steps he had taken.

The expense of revictualling and re-establishing the Fort, cost 12,000 livres, or between £600 and £700, a large amount in those days. The exact locality of the Fort I have been entirely unable to decide, but from the evi-



dence of a manuscript published in 1838, under the direction of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, entitled "Memoires sur les affaires du Canada, Depuis, 1749, Jusqu'a, 1760," the author of which, however, is unknown, and from a plan contained therein, and from the description given of the Fort in the manuscript, I believe it was situated not very far from the present Tete du pont Barracks, and I feel confirmed in this opinion from the recent discoveries made in opening the G. T. Railway into the City. The following is a translation of the description given at page 115 of the manuscript:—"Fort Frontenac was built by the Count of the " same name, then Governor General of Canada, to restrain " the Five Nations. It was situated *at the bottom of a Bay* " which a little river flowing into Lake Ontario forms, close " to the junction of Lake Ontario and the River Saint Lawrence. It consisted of four stone curtains, 120 feet each, " defended by four square bastions. The walls were not " good, (*this was written of them in 1758*), and were defended by neither ditches nor palissades. There was no " terrace to sustain it on the inside. A wooden gallery " was built all round for communicating from one bastion " to another. The platforms of these bastions were mounted on wooden piles, and the curtains were pierced for " loop-holes."

From this period (1695), until 1758, nothing of importance appears to have occurred at the Fort beyond routine business, such as the transmission of troops, ammunition and goods, and an occasional powwow with the Indians.

In this year (1758), the Commandant at Fort Frontenac was a Monsieur Payau De Noyan, a gentleman of Normandy, and King's Lieutenant for Three Rivers. This command, which was much beneath his rank, had been given to enable him to arrange his business affairs, which were in very bad order. He was an old man, but brave as a lion.

Having been warned that the English were collecting forces at Fort Burll for the purpose of attacking Fort Frontenac, he repeatedly warned M. De Vaudreuil, then Gov. General, of their intention, and asked for reinforcements.

To these applications M. De Vaudreuil paid little heed. Indeed, it is related, that on receipt of his last urgent letter for succour, the Governor General shrugged his shoulders and said, "*qu'il falloit que cet officier eut peur.*" The result proved the correctness of De Noyan's warnings, and the folly of the Governor in neglecting them, for on the 25th August, 1758, Col. Bradstreet appeared before Fort Frontenac, and in three days M. De Noyan surrendered as prisoner of war, and the English first possessed the site of the present City of Kingston.

However, the object then was to destroy the Fort, not to keep it, so after taking all the booty, which was not inconsiderable, as the magazines were full of provisions, munitions of war, and all the merchandize destined to furnish the posts at Niagara, Detroit, Fort Duquesne and others. Col. Bradstreet burned down the Fort and the vessels, and left with his troops before the reinforcements had even left Montreal.

In the fall of this year, however, a small detachment of troops and Canadians, under the command of the Chevalier Benoit, was sent to Frontenac partly to protect merchandize and ammunition passing up and down, and partly to rebuild the Fort, and subsequently the Sieur de Cresse, an Assistant Engineer with Capt. Laforce, a sailor, were sent there to construct two new schooners, to endeavor to maintain the supremacy on the Lakes, as also to furnish Fort Niagara more easily.

This was the last act which the French did here, except to evacuate it, which was done the next year, immediately after the capture of Fort Niagara, which took place 24th July, 1759. The capture of Quebec, which followed on the 14th September, in the same year, effectually settled all French interference with the Fort. We may, therefore, date from this year its change of masters, although it was not actually settled till long after by the English.

*Postscript from a letter from M. Doreil to Marshal Belle Isle,  
(Department De la Guerre, Paris).*

Dated Quebec, 31st August, 1758.

Postscript dated 1st Sept., 1758.

“ News from Montreal of the 29th, informs us that the English force which proceeded to Lake Ontario with cannon, rendezvoused at the Bay of Bombaouare (\**Sic Niaoure*), and sent a vanguard of 2,700 men against Frontenac, a miserable *bicoque*, having a garrison of only 50 men. It is our entrepot of provisions and goods for all the upper country posts, which constitute the entire resource of Canada. It is the key of Lake Ontario, the port which holds all our navy, consisting, in part, of the vessels taken at Chouaguen, by M. De Montcalm, two years ago. The enemy is no doubt master of it at present, whilst another force is proceeding, perhaps, against Niagara, a very important post which has been skillfully fortified by a Captain belonging to the battalion of La Reine, but equally bare with the other. All the upper country posts, of which Fort Duquesne forms a part, fall of themselves. We have more than 2000 men scattered among them, and that accelerates the total ruin of Canada. All the Canadians who were beginning their harvest are put in motion to proceed to that quarter, but they will certainly arrive too late: the harvest will suffer, and the Marquis de Montcalm, who, since the fall of Louisburgh, is menaced by the strong army in his front, will not be reinforced. What would it be were he beaten and cut off? 'Tis impossible reasonably, to conceal the fact, that everything is to be feared, and very little to be hoped. M. de Vaudreuil has remained in too great security in regard to the important post of Frontenac, and he is the dupe of the over-confidence he has placed in the Indians, whose services he needs, but they must always be treated with caution and distrust. More foresight, activity and vigilance, are besides, necessary, when one has to do with a powerful enemy who is always superior in force and means. I tremble with fear that we have not had the precaution nor time to burn the

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\* Sackett's Harbor.



sloops and batteaux which we had at Frontenac, and that the enemy will profit by them to cut us off, absolutely, from all access to Lake Ontario, whereby all our people beyond it will be made prisoners. It is no less to be feared that the Indians, who usually side with the strongest or most fortunate, will all abandon us to range themselves alongside the English.

3RD SEPTEMBER.—My fears are too well founded, my Lord; the enemy is master of the Fort of Frontenac or Cataracoui, since the 27th of August. No precaution was taken with our navy. The English, more careful than we, have burnt it, with the exception of two 20 gun brigs, which they have preserved the more effectually to exclude us from Lake Ontario.

“The provisions and merchandize destined for supplying all our posts in the Upper Countries, to which Frontenac, bad as it was, served as an entrepot, are lost, and what is still more vexatious is the loss of a considerable artillery. This principally consisted of the cannon taken from the enemy at Braddock’s affair in 1755 and at that of Chouaguen in 1756. *There were at least eighty pieces of cannon there.* Everything is now to be feared for Fort Niagara, which indeed is good, but as bare as Frontenac.”

“*Conditions on which M. de Noyan, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, King’s Lieutenant for the Town of Three Rivers, Commandant for the King at Fort Frontenac, proposes to surrender it to His Britannic Majesty :*

“1. Sieur de Noyan promises to surrender Fort Frontenac generally, with all its dependencies, to Colonel Bradstreet, Commandant of the Troops of England.

“2. The officers and soldiers of the garrison and others actually at this post, shall remain prisoners of war, until an agreement be concluded for their exchange by the Marquis de Montcalm and the English General.

“3. The sick and wounded shall be attended at the expense of the King of Great Britain.

“4. He shall guarantee against all insults on the

part of the English soldiers and Indians, the officers, soldiers and all other persons whatsoever now actually in the Fort.

"5. The Colonel shall permit the ornaments and sacred vessels of the Chapel to be removed in the baggage of the Chaplain, and Sieur de Noyan promises to give up faithfully all the munitions of war and provisions, and generally all the goods and implements that are actually in the magazines of said Fort.

"6. Sieur de Noyan demands that there be furnished him his soldiers and the rest of the persons with him in the Fort, conveyances to transport their baggage and necessities for the voyage."

"FRONTENAC, 27TH AUGUST, 1758.

"Colonel Broadstreet in consideration of the infirmities of M. de Noyan, Commandant of this Fort, permits him to return to MontReal, and to take four men; the same to Madame Duvivier, Madame Barollon and the other women belonging to this Fort, who are without men.

(Signed), JN. BROADSTREET and DE NOYAN.

"M. De Noyan engages to procure Colonel Schuyler in exchange for himself, or some other person, should it happen that Mr. Schuyler has been already exchanged."

"After the capitulation was concluded, Col. Bradstreet permitted all the French in Fort Frontenac to depart for Montreal, in Canada, under the promise M. De Noyan has given, to have a like number of persons and ranks surrendered as soon as the same can be done, and conveyed to Fort George.

Fort Frontenac, 27th August, 1758.

(Signed), DE NOYAN and JOHN BRADSTREET."

Bradstreet had 2,737 under his command, and started from Fort Craven about the 12th or 13th August.

Vide New York Colonial Manuscripts, Vol. X., page 827.

LIST OF THE  
**Governors of Canada, 1612---1763.**

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*Extracted from a table contained in Volume 9, of " Documents  
relating to Colonial History of New York."*

- 1.—Samuel de Champlain, 1612 ; died at Quebec on the 25th December, 1635.
- 2.—Marc Antoine de Brasdefer de Chasteaufort, 1635 ; at first Commandant of Three Rivers.
- 3.—Chas. Huault de Montmagny, 1636 ; Knight of Malta.
- 4.—Louis D'Ailleboust de Coulonge, 1648 ; Knight.
- 5.—Jean de Lauson, 1651.
- 6.—Charles de Lauson Charny, 1656 ; son of No. 5.
- 7.—Louis D'Ailleboust de Coulonge, 1657 ; died at Montreal, 31st May, 1660.
- 8.—Pierre de Voyer Viscount D'Argenson, 1658.
- 9.—Pierre du Bois Viscount D'Avaugour, 1661.
- 10.—Augustin de Saffray Mesy, Kt., 1663 ; died at Quebec, May 5th, 1665.
- 11.—Alexander de Prouville—Marquis de Tracy, 1663 ; Viceroy—arrived at Quebec, 1665.
- 12.—Daniel de Remy de Courcelle, Kt., 1665.
- 13.—Louis de Buade, Count de Paluan and de Frontenac, 1672.
- 14.—Le Febre de la Barre, 1682.
- 15.—Jacques Rene de Brisay, Marquis de Denonville, 1685.
- 16.—De Frontenac, No. 13, 1689 ; died at Quebec, Nov. 28th, 1698.
- 17.—Louis Hector de Calliere, Kt., 1699 ; died at Quebec, May 26, 1703.
- 18.—Phillippe de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, 1703 ; died at Quebec, Oct. 10, 1725.
- 19.—Charles Le Moyne, Baron de Longeuil, 1725 ; born at Montreal, 1656 ; died at Montreal, June 8, 1729.

- 20.—Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, 1726.
- 21.—Rolland Michel Barrin Count de la Galissoniere, 1747.
- 22.—Jacques Pierre de Taffanel, Marquis de la Jonquiere, 1749.
- 23.—Charles Le Moyne, Baron de Longueuil, 1752 ; son of No. 19, born at Montreal, 1686, and died there 17th January, 1755.
- 24.—Marquis Duquesne de Menneville, 1752.
- 25.—Pierre Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil Cavagnal, 1755 ; son of No. 18, born at Quebec, 1698.

## APPENDIX.

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*An Act to incorporate the Town of Kingston under the name of the Mayor and Common Council of the Town of Kingston.*

[PASSED, 6TH MARCH, 1838.]

Style of Corporation—"Commonalty of the Town of Kingston."

First Election under above Act was held on the 27th day of March, 1838. First year of Her Majesty's Reign.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., was elected Mayor of the Town of Kingston on Monday, the 2nd day of April, 1838.

Mr. Kirkpatrick having resigned in consequence of his removal outside the limits of the Town, John S. Cartwright was unanimously elected on the 14th day of January, 1839.

Mr. Cartwright declined to accept the office. No Mayor was elected for balance of year.

Henry Cassady, Esq., unanimously elected Mayor on Monday, the 1st day of April, 1839.

James Sampson, Esq., unanimously elected Mayor, 12th Sept., 1837, in the room of Henry Cassady, Esq., who died on the 10th inst.

James Sampson, Esq., reelected Mayor, Monday April 8, 1840.

Jno. Counter, Esq., elected Mayor, Monday, April 5, 1841.

“ “ re-elected “ “ “ 4, 1842.

“ “ “ “ “ “ 3, 1843.

James Sampson, Esq., elected Mayor, Monday, April 1, 1844.

Thomas W. Robison, Esq., Alderman, elected Mayor, August 5, 1844, in the room of James Sampson, Esq., resigned.

Thomas W. Robison, Esq., re-elected Mayor, April 12, 1845.

Dr. Robert McLean, elected Mayor, April 7, 1846.

*“ An Act to incorporate the Town of Kingston as a City.”*

[PASSED May 18, 1846.]

The above Mayors were elected from amongst the citizens by the Aldermen and Councilmen.

Alderman John Counter, elected Mayor of the City of Kingston, June 13, 1846.

Alderman Thomas Kirkpatrick, was elected Mayor of the City of Kingston, Jan. 16, 1847.

Alderman William Ford, Jr., elected Mayor, Jany. 15, 1848.

Alderman Francis Manning Hill, elected Mayor, Jan. 13, 1849.

*Act 12 Vic., Chap. 81, “An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, &c.*

[PASSED, 1849.]

Alderman John Counter elected Mayor of the City of Kingston, January 21, 1850.



Alderman	Francis Manning Hill,	elected	Jany.	20,	1851.
"	John Counter,	"	"	19,	1852.
"	"	"	re-elected	"	17, 1853.
Alderman	John Flanigan,	elected	Mayor,	Jan.	16, 1854.
"	John Counter,	"	"	"	15, 1855.
"	"	"	resigned	June 12,	1855.
Alderman	Overton S. Gildersleeve,	elected	June 12,	1855.	
"	"	"	re-elected	Jan. 21,	1856.
Alderman	George Davidson,	elected	Mayor,	Jan.	19, 1857.
"	John Flanigan,	"	"	"	18, 1858.

The above Mayors were elected from the Aldermen by the Aldermen and Councillors.

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*"An Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada."* Assented to 16th August, 1858. Came into force 1st Dec., 1858.

Mayors of Cities, under above Act, to be chosen by the electors of Cities.

Orlando Sampson Strange, elected on the 6th day of January, 1859.

Orlando Sampson Strange, re-elected Dec. 19, 1859.  
No opposition.

Overton Smith Gildersleeve, elected December, 1860.  
" " " " " 1861.

For the above information the writer is indebted to the kindness of M. Flanagan, Esq., the City Clerk.

# INDIAN NAMES.

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INDIAN NAME.	PRESENT NAME.	FRENCH NAME.
Ganatcheskiagon.....	Whitby.....	
Ganaraske.....	Trenton.....	
Ganeious.....	Napanee.....	
Gananoque.....	Gananoque.....	
Cataraqui.....	Kingston.....	Frontenac.
Otondiata.....	Grenadier Island, } Leeds Co., C. W. }	
*Kente.....	Quinte } .....	Quinte.
*Twenty leagues above Cataraqui.....	} .....	
Gonoukoesnot.....	Wolfe Island.....	
Kaouanesgo.....	Amherst Island.....	Isle Tonti.





